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# LABOR CLARION

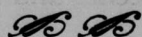
**LEADING ARTICLES—December 29, 1916.**  
STARVING BABIES.  
CONTROL OF DAILY PRESS.  
STARTS STRIKE, THEN CRIES.  
WHERE PUBLIC MONEY GOES.  
AWAKENING OF LABOR.

THE LABOR CLARION  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY THE LABOR CLARION COMPANY  
OF LABOR

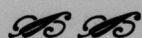


# LABOR TEMPLE AUDITORIUM

## A N I D E A L DANCING FLOOR



This splendid Auditorium can now be Rented for \$20 per night, or for \$25 including Banquet Hall.



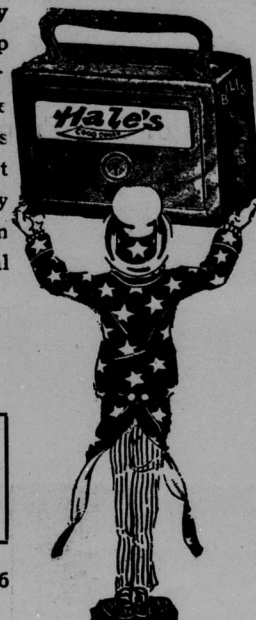
Patronize your own building, conveniently located,

Sixteenth and Capp Sts.



## UPHOLDING AMERICAN PROSPERITY

The key to Prosperity is Saving! Make up your mind to prosper. Begin by buying one of Hale's \$1.00 Banks for only 50 cents. It is the best possible way to teach the children thrift and the vital principles of saving.



We keep the key, and you can only open the Bank by bringing it to Hale's. This removes the temptation of extracting the nickels and dimes until you or the children have accumulated a tidy sum. Do what you wish with the money.

\$1 VALUE  
50c

\$1 VALUE  
50c

Banking Hours: 9 to 6 o'clock.

On Sale at Transfer Desk.

New  
Retail  
Center

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

Market  
at  
Fifth

# Union Men

The "Labor Clarion" is your paper, owned and controlled by you, and published in your interest. The merchants who advertise in this journal indicate friendship for you and a desire for your patronage. Those who do not advertise in these columns apparently care nothing for you or your patronage, therefore

## Your Duty is Plain

Patronize those who patronize you. The merchants who advertise in this paper are patronizing you. Return the compliment. In this way you can make the "Labor Clarion" the best advertising medium in the State.

# Demand the Union Label

Tell them you saw it in THE LABOR CLARION



## SPECIALTY PRINTING

Invitations, Menus  
Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

880 MISSION ST.  
NEAR FIFTH SAN FRANCISCO



-:-

-:-

## Starving Babies

-:-

-:-

To the Boys and Girls of San Francisco.

Dear Boys and Girls:—

Won't you help us save the lives of these starving little babies? They haven't done anything to die for.

There are twenty million American boys and girls all over this country, and we can form a RELIEF ARMY bigger than all the armies fighting in Europe put together and save these babies lives.

Fifty thousand of us are doing it now—boys and girls of whole towns are at work,—and we have saved a lot of lives already. It makes you feel good to think you have saved a baby's life.

This is the way we do it. Five days each week we meet at school. Here we bring money, food, and new clothes, and once a month the principal sends them to these starving babies and saves their lives.

It's easy to get the money. Father and mother and the neighbors are glad to give us work—it helps them. We don't BEG money—we EARN it. We sweep pavements, run errands, split kindling, sell papers, sew, wash dishes,—do anything to help,—and get paid for it.

It's easy for any one to earn one cent a month. A

P. S.—We don't have to pay for rent or light in any schoolhouse, and it makes it mighty cheap. Any boys or girls that don't go to school, or whose school has too much to do to save babies' lives, can write us direct and join the Army, too, if they want to.

lot of us earn twenty-five cents and more. Then a lot of us give some of our candy money and movie money, and some of us give some of our savings-bank money—for if WE were starving we would want some one to send us something to eat mighty quick. So far, what we have given amounts to five cents a month for each

of us. In Lynn alone we have earned over \$2000. There are about twenty million of us in this country, and if we each give five cents a month, it will amount to ONE MILLION DOLLARS A MONTH, and the grown-ups will give us a lot more to help our fund. It will make these sick babies happy over there, and their fathers and mothers will be glad.

There you are. WILL YOU DO IT? Start right off and get the other boys and girls to help, too, and let's send a lot to them.

Write us and we will

tell you anything you want to know.

Yours truly,

Boys and Girls of the Lynn Vanguard,  
CHILDREN OF AMERICA'S  
ARMY OF RELIEF.

42 Mount Vernon st., Boston, Mass.



STARVING—HELPLESS—

she hears her little baby night and day, piteously crying for food—sees its little body waste slowly away until, exhausted, it lies on the cold ground, its weak cry stilled—and in silent, mute appeal passes away—STARVED TO DEATH

IF THIS WERE YOUR CHILD!



### CONTROL OF DAILY PRESS.

If you have any lingering doubts as to who controls the big daily papers of this country, and how it is done, read the following by George Creel in the January "Pearson's." For printing this story the magazine was ordered off the New York subway news stands after they had been placed on sale, and the New York papers have not said a word about it:

"In the closing hours of the recent campaign, the Democratic National Committee and Mr. John Wanamaker, engaged in a grapple that was as significant as it was secret. Only vague sounds of the struggle came to the ears of the people, for every paper in New York City used a "silencer" in connection with its treatment of the affair. It is in this suppression that the significance lies, and the main point of this story is not in the attempt of a pious multi-millionaire to defraud the government—it is in the refusal of the daily press, dependent on department store advertising, to print the facts even as a paid advertisement.

"About ten days prior to the election, full page advertisements began to appear in the various great dailies of the country, all enthusiastic in support of Hughes and protection, but coyly reticent in the matter of honest, identifiable signature. It was not long, however, until the Democratic leaders discovered that no other than Mr. Wanamaker, the eminent merchant, was dictating the advertisements and paying his good, hard money for their insertion.

"Since many of the pages were signed 'Half a Democrat Who Cannot Vote for Wilson,' the men in charge of the Democratic publicity bureau felt that Mr. Wanamaker was guilty of deliberate deception, and united in the belief that such a trick called for somewhat harsh rebuke. Accordingly, an advertisement was prepared that told the people that the man who hid behind the false and misleading signature, 'Half a Democrat Who Cannot Vote for Wilson,' was one John Wanamaker, always an old guard Republican and Postmaster General under President Harrison.

"It was stated also that while Mr. Wanamaker, fighting from ambush, had given many reasons why he could not vote for Wilson, the real reasons were to be found in the records of the Treasury Department. Whereupon the advertisement conveyed the abrupt information that Mr. Wanamaker had been forced by the Wilson administration to pay certain large sums of money to the government as a consequence of gross irregularities in connection with the customs revenue and the shipment of goods from the Wanamaker office in Paris to the Wanamaker store in Philadelphia.

"After which the advertisement went out to establish the identity of one C. W. Barron, whose small type signature had been attached to other full page attacks upon President Wilson in support of Mr. Hughes. It was pointed out that Mr. Barron had been called to the stand during the investigation into the looting of the New Haven railroad, and was made to confess that he had received money for 'advice,' and that in one case he had been given as much as \$50,000. Likewise, the advertisement took pains to set out that Mr. Barron was proprietor of the Wall Street "Journal," the "Boston News Bureau," and the "Stock Ticker."

"The two records compiled, the advertisement was headed, 'Why Two Guardians of the National Honor Cannot Vote for Wilson,' and sent to every paper in New York City. Its tender was accompanied by the flat statement that, since each paper had printed Mr. Wanamaker's advertisements with a signature that was deceptive and misleading, the Democratic answer and exposure should also be given space.

"Every daily in New York rejected the advertisement except one. The "American" accepted it, and it appeared in the first two editions of

the issue of Sunday, November 5th. Then the presses were stopped, the advertisement taken out, other matter put in its place, and the run resumed.

"While all the papers, with this half-exception of the 'American,' refused to take the risk of antagonizing a great advertiser like John Wanamaker."

The story continues with a detailed account of Wanamaker's trouble with the government over customs duties on imported goods and shows that the real trouble was over the fact that the government was attempting to make him dig up what he owed. His representatives have offered to settle with the government for \$100,000, so there must be something to the case.

### OTIS SCHEME EXPOSED.

In its issue of last Sunday the "Times" publishes an article under the heading, "Average Schedule of Wages," in which an attempt is made to show that "non-organized workers" in "sixteen trades, including common labor," average \$24 a week.

The following figures are presented:

	Per Day.	Per Week.
Painters .....	\$4.00	\$24.00
Carpenters .....	4.00	24.00
Bricklayers .....	5.00	30.00
Hardwood-floor men .....	4.00	24.00
Common laborers .....	2.50	15.00
Teamsters .....	2.75	16.50
Plumbers .....	4.25	25.50
Plasterers .....	5.00	30.00
Sheet-metal men .....	4.00	24.00
Tile layers .....	4.50	27.50
Lathers .....	4.50	27.00
Shinglers .....	4.25	25.50
Cement workers .....	5.00	30.00
Motor drivers .....	3.50	21.00
Roofers .....	3.25	19.50
Lumber handlers .....	3.00	18.00

The purpose of the "Times" is apparent to everybody. In its desire to flood Los Angeles with unorganized workmen, the "Times" quotes, with but few exceptions, the union wage scale, which is based on the eight-hour workday. In every instance the wages paid unorganized workmen is less than that received by members of unions, and the length of the workday is determined entirely by the employer.

While the union wage scale in Los Angeles is entirely inadequate, when it is published as the rate received by incompetent and irresponsible non-unionists, principally persons incapable of earning living wages, publication of the statement that \$4 is the average wage paid non-unionists in Los Angeles will tend to bring them here in large numbers, but the "joke" will be on them when they arrive, as the labor-skinners who hire unorganized workmen never had a thought of paying \$4 a day. Should the time ever come when unorganized, defenseless workmen in Los Angeles receive an average of \$24 a week, it will be when trade unionists average more than \$30 a week, as unorganized workmen are always at least \$1 a day behind men who have the sense and the courage to organize and stand together.

The men who for years have been responsible for flooding Los Angeles with an oversupply of labor have held out various baits, including "sunshine, fruit and flowers," but promising the poor boobies \$4 a day is an entirely new inducement—which never will be realized.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

### THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

The Great Wall on the northern frontier of China has scarcely been surpassed in the history of architecture,—even by the builders of the pyramids. It is 25 feet high and 40 feet broad, with higher watch towers at intervals of 300 feet. Its length is nearly 1500 miles, and it was built 300 years before the Christian era began.

### TO ELECT OFFICERS.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Waiters' Union will be held on January 2nd from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. The candidates are:

President, V. E. Chapman, J. Weinberger; vice-president, J. G. Alt, Edward Johnson; second vice-president, Charles Blum; secretary-treasurer, A. C. Armstrong, Hugo Ernst; business agents, John Fink, W. Turner, O. Reichel, George Asheton; trustees, A. Davidson, R. Baldwin, E. Thompson, N. Weinberg, C. Stevenson, W. Nichols; delegates to local joint executive board, G. Welch, J. Weinberger, A. Armstrong, H. Ernst, V. Chapman, T. Johnson; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, C. Welch, S. Schulberg, B. Armstrong, J. Fink, H. Ernst, J. Weinberger, V. Chapman, T. Johnson, W. Turner, S. Taback, D. Foster, G. Asheton; executive board, A. Stanford, C. Welch, C. Parsons, O. Hedges, J. Campbell, G. Conley, B. McKenna, G. Borger, A. Hoffman, J. Urban, G. Covert, C. Blum.

UNION MADE GLOVES, MADE TO ORDER  
Cleaned and Repaired. Phone Mission 4293-7333

**BLOCH'S** Gloves and Corsets

2050 MISSION STREET, BETWEEN 22nd AND 23rd  
Factory and Store, 3378 24th Street, Near Valencia

**S. N. WOOD & CO**  
MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for  
MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND  
**PERSONAL LIBERTY**  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,

As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



**HEALTH INSURANCE.**

By Lee L. Stopple.

In the forefront of problems that are now seeking solution by the organized workers of this State and of the nation, health insurance calls for our most serious consideration. Whether we shall continue with our present various methods or seek new ways of progress is a question that we must settle in the next few years. At the convention of the State Federation of Labor in Eureka in October the matter was the subject of prolonged discussion. The delegates present could not reach any agreement, however, and the entire subject was referred to the Committee on Legislation, with instructions to report at the 1917 meeting of that body. It therefore is of the utmost importance that this question be the subject of deep consideration by those who have in mind the welfare of the workers.

By the passage of the Workmen's Compensation act, which became effective January 1, 1914, the State of California has definitely committed itself to the policy of social insurance. The success which this commendable legislation has achieved removes all doubts and misgivings that were expressed in the days when the plan was a theory and not an accomplished fact. That it is infinitely more desirable to have an organized, systematic and responsible method of adjusting claims arising from industrial accidents and securing medical attention for those who are the victims of hazardous occupations, as distinguished from the old method of the wage earner depending upon the courts for damages he could collect—if anything was left after settling with the lawyer—or the almost certain expenditure of his small savings account for doctors, has been proven beyond all doubt, not only to the wage earners themselves, but to the employers of the State as well, to whose shoulders has been shifted the expense of the upkeep of the entire system, and from whom came most of the objections to the law when it was first proposed.

Whether the State shall take the next great social step and inaugurate a system of compulsory health insurance is now the subject of consideration by the Social Insurance Commission which was authorized by the last session of the State Legislature to make an intensive survey of the subject as applied to the needs of the State of California and report back its findings and recommendations to the next Legislature. The Commission has not as yet made its report public. Therefore what it has to submit upon the subject can only be a matter of conjecture. In view, however, of the well-known attitude of the Governor and the State administration toward legislation of this character, it is entirely within the realm of possibility that California will be the pioneer state of the Union to adopt a system of compulsory health insurance.

We have heard it said that there is nothing new under the sun, and this is especially true when applied to health insurance. When the Roman empire was at the height of its military glory all forms of labor organizations were suppressed. In those ancient days the workers were oppressed and treated with contempt both by the legions of the emperors and the wealthy classes who waxed fat upon their toil. The one bright social ray that worked for self-respect and happiness were the burial and mutual aid societies which they were permitted to maintain for the purpose of affording relief to the sick, and decent burial for the dead.

That is the earliest form of health insurance that we have historical knowledge of, and from that remote beginning the idea has developed to its present manifestations—trade union insurance, fraternal insurance, accident and health insurance laws of European countries, and straight health or funeral insurance by private companies. That these methods have been effective in their turn and have helped in the evolution of health insurance, no one will deny. That we

should continue in the work and proceed to the next stage—compulsory health insurance—is the earnest belief of many sociologists who have been active in this particular field.

Health insurance, in its wider sense, has two definite objects: (1) To distribute the cost of sickness among those responsible for conditions causing sickness and thereby lighten the burden upon the individual; and (2) to give a financial incentive for the prevention of sickness to those who are responsible by dividing the premiums among the employer, the State and the employee. Under our present methods the employee pays all the cost of his insurance while the employer pays nothing.

That the plan is practical and feasible is proven by the experience of European countries that have adopted compulsory health insurance laws and have given them the necessary trials to remove them from the realm of innovations. Nine countries—Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Norway, Austria, Serbia, Rumania, Luxembourg, and Holland—have compulsory health insurance laws, while France, Switzerland, Sweden and Belgium have state subsidized voluntary systems. These laws have been a large factor in the alleviation of destitution accompanying periods of sickness among the workers. That such a law would be beneficial to the workers of California, there is little reason to doubt.

**JAP BABIES.**

By Wm. T. Bonsor.

It is a well-known fact that the Japanese in this country resort to all methods conceivable in order to unfairly compete with Americans in the various walks of life. However, one would hardly believe possible a barbarous practice now in vogue by certain Japanese laundries in this city, yet it is true.

The drivers of some of these Japanese laundry wagons secure a baby carriage in the back of the laundry wagon and carry therein, while collecting and delivering laundry throughout the city, babies only a few months old. The purpose for so doing is that the mother may labor in the laundry undisturbed and not have to care for the wants of the infant.

From a sanitary standpoint this practice is unwise, for on collecting days the baby is entirely surrounded by dirty linen, etc.

It is also a dangerous practice as the wagons are left on the streets while the drivers are in houses and elsewhere attending their work. A short time ago one of these wagons was struck by a car and the entire top destroyed. It was a miracle that the baby escaped uninjured.

This practice is not humane and would not be indulged in by civilized human beings. The greed which permits one to draw the last ounce of working energy from a woman at the risk of a baby's life seems impossible. It will take some time, and then some to inculcate the San Francisco spirit into the Jap.

**THE LARGEST FLAG.**

"At the reunion of the Grand Army, held in Washington, D. C., in 1915, what is believed to be the largest flag in the world was carried in the parade by the delegation from Canton, O. It measured 130 feet in length by 80 feet in width. The stripes were over six feet wide, while the stars in the union measured five feet across from point to point. The weight of the flag was over half a ton, while 117 men were required to carry it along the line of march. More than 20,000 hands set the necessary stitches, while sewed into the stars are the names of over 16,000 patriotic men and women of Canton who contributed either money or labor to the construction of this giant emblem."—A. B. Neiss, in the July "St. Nicholas."

**STARTS STRIKE; THEN CRIES.**

Ignoring the fact that he started the New York street car strike and that he has refused to arbitrate, President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York City, cries for some way to stop strikes.

In an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, he said:

"Shouldn't a way be provided to avoid battle, a way in which responsibility of both capital and labor can be made enforceable and the public rights and their rights still be preserved?"

And then Mr. Shonts answers his own question by favoring a law that will deny employees of public utilities the right to quit work. This, the street car executive believes, will solve every trouble—because the public will not be inconvenienced.

This plan will also permit Mr. Shonts and his kind to smash street car men's unions, which is the present situation in New York City.

**Kelleher & Browne**

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 Market St., at Third and Kearny

**ANNOUNCE  
THEIR USUAL  
JANUARY  
REDUCTION SALE  
THE MONTH OF SMALL PROFITS**

Union  
Made  
in our  
own  
shopWeekly  
Wages  
no piece  
work

EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

**NEW MISSION THEATRE**

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

PROGRAM COMMENCING DECEMBER 31st.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

**LOUISE HUFF and JACK PICKFORD**  
in an adaptation of Booth Tarkington's  
celebrated novel  
"SEVENTEEN"

Other usual New Mission attractions, including  
Burton Holmes, who will show you British  
Egypt.

Wednesday and Thursday

**THOMAS MEIGHAN and ANITA KING**in  
"THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH"

and  
**J. WARREN KERRIGAN and LOUISE LOVELY**

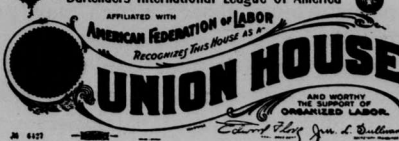
in  
"THE MEASURE OF A MAN"

Friday and Saturday

**DUSTIN FARNUM**in  
"A SON OF ERIN"

PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS

**HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE**  
Bartenders International League of America



WHICH DISPLAY THIS HOUSE CARD



**INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY PROBLEMS.**

The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will be held in New York City, at Hotel Astor, on Monday and Tuesday, January 22-23, 1917, the luncheon of the Woman's Department occurring Monday, and the annual banquet on Tuesday evening.

In addition to the resume of the year's work by President V. Everit Macy at the opening session, departmental reports will be made by L. A. Coolidge for the Welfare Department, August Belmont for the Workmen's Compensation Department, Warren S. Stone for the Social Insurance Department, John Hays Hammond for the Industrial Economics Department, Miss Maude Wetmore for the Woman's Department, Alton B. Parker for the Department on Reform in Legal Procedure, Jeremiah W. Jenks for the Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations, Louis B. Schram for the Industrial Accident Prevention Department, and A. J. Porter for the Minimum Wage Commission.

The other sessions of the meeting will be devoted to the consideration of some of the larger economic and military problems confronting the American people during and at the close of the European war, such as:

"The lesson from the mobilization on the Mexican border."

"The indifference, if not positive opposition, of the wage-earners and farmers to all preparedness programs."

"Will there be a flood of immigration or a flood of emigration?"

"Must this country, to secure military efficiency, copy the paternalistic social program of Germany?" and

"Can the great forces of production, of labor, and of finance be cemented into one big force to grapple with the oncoming problems?"

Commenting upon the subjects to be considered at this meeting, in a statement issued to the members of the Federation, Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Executive Council, says:

"Whether the present move to end the great international conflict proves effective or abortive, it vividly suggests the economic disturbance that is bound to occur in this country when peace does come. With our business today at such an abnormal tension that panicky conditions are as readily created by a threat of peace as by a threat of war; with the plants of the munition and kindred industries shutting down in case of peace and throwing out thousands of wage earners; and with the probable cancelling of war bonuses and lowering of abnormal wages in other lines, resulting in a possible unemployment situation similar to the one experienced in the winter of 1914-15, is it not time for the leaders of production, of labor and of finance to prepare to meet co-operatively that inevitable shock? Already, in one of the nations at war, a joint committee of employers and employees is at work trying to arrange an industrial truce to operate for three years after the termination of the conflict. In another nation co-operative schemes of almost every description, backed by the government, are being formed in preparation for the economic war that is sure to follow the military engagement. Can the great industrial forces of the United States be brought into a more harmonious relation that they may give the best that is in them to meet these grave problems, is the question which the Federation hopes to be able to have answered in the affirmative, at its annual meeting, by the leaders of these forces.

"Referring to the military situation, there will be frank discussion at the Federation's meeting upon two disturbing phases which our people must face today.

"The first of these is that our military and naval schemes for preparedness are in chaos—and this not due to want of patriotism on the part of any particular administration, but to a

lack of foresight on the part of all administrations since the Spanish war. This again is nothing but a natural situation growing out of the belief of our people, thanks to the activities of the peace societies of the world, that all wars between civilized nations had been made impossible and that the development of armies and navies was rapidly becoming superfluous: that we were 3000 miles from anybody who could possibly think of attacking us, and that it would take so long for any nation to get troops over here that we could equip an army of a million men in ample time to 'eat them up,' so to speak, as they landed. It is unnecessary to say that these illusions have been dispelled, the latter one by our recent attempt to mobilize 100,000 men on the Mexican border. It is generally agreed by experts that that mobilization, whatever the expense, and even if there had been no military necessity to justify it, was worth many times what it cost in enabling us to discover the utter weakness of our unco-ordinated federal and state military systems, and the utter futility, not to say injustice of depending on the National Guard as constituted today for a first line of defense.

"The second fact which stares us in the face is that in all movements for preparedness—defense leagues, security leagues and so forth—there are enrolled neither the workingmen nor the farmers of the country. On the executive boards of these organizations, not one representative of either of these classes can be found, while they are found without number in all of the anti-preparedness and various brands of peace organizations. This is an alarming element of national weakness, as in any war eighty per cent of our army would necessarily come from these classes. A comparatively small percentage of the members of our National Guard today is drawn from the wage earning or farming population. If any arguments are needed to emphasize the absolute necessity of having the hearty co-operation of these two preponderating forces, they can be supplied by the discussions in the parliamentary bodies of all the warring nations.

"Another problem growing out of the war which will be discussed and which seems to baffle any attempt at solution is the question of immigration. Those who contend that, at the close

of the world conflict, we shall have a flood of immigration and those who contend that we shall have a flood of emigration have equally strong arguments. So likewise have those who predict that when peace is restored we shall have so many thousands of men thrown out of work in the munition and exporting industries that the unemployment problem again will confront us; and, in the same way, those who claim that the demands abroad for all our products, excepting war supplies, will be so great that these extra workers will be more than absorbed, resulting again in a serious shortage of labor.

"A doctrine that is gaining considerable headway in this country, and one that will be discussed at the Federation's meeting, is that the great efficiency of Germany, as shown in her phenomenal military triumphs, is largely due to the humanitarian interest of the government in the welfare of the working classes, evidenced by its provisions for old age pensions, sickness and unemployment insurance, death benefits, workmen's accident compensation, model housing schemes, and so forth. It is claimed that these measures have abolished poverty and pauperism, and have produced a contentment of mind unknown in this country."

**SOME FLOWER NAMES.**

Did you know that some of the commonest of our garden and field flowers take their names from other languages? By finding out the meaning of these words, we see the fancied resemblances in the names, says the Kansas City "Star."

Rhododendrom comes from the word rhodon which means rose, and dendron which means tree. Thus the whole word means rose tree. Pansies were named from the French word pense, meaning thought. Verbena gets its name from the Latin word for twig, and iris from the Greek word for rainbow, and aster from the Greek word for star.

Buttercups received their name because people thought that cows that ate them gave the best milk for making butter. It has since been proved that cows do not eat the little flowers we call buttercups, but the name is so pretty that we have kept it.

# To Organized Labor And Their Friends:

*We thank you for the encouraging support given us in our endeavor to demonstrate to all that "You can buy better UNION-MADE Shirts and Furnishings than you can Non-Union made."*

*A Happy New Year to All*

## Eagleson & Co.

1118 Market Street, Opp. 7th St.

Los Angeles

San Francisco

Sacramento



**WHERE PUBLIC'S MONEY GOES.**

Editorial writers who thunder in defense of "the public" when workers demand an eight-hour day, for instance, are overlooking sensational material for their favorite subject.

Hearings are being held on the valuation of the Potomac Electric Power Company's plant, which the management appraises at \$20,000,000, against an \$8,000,000 valuation by the public utilities commission. Included in the company's list is \$650,000 for "conceiver's compensation," \$700,000 for "brokerage and commissions," \$2,115,323 for "development charges," \$262,000 for "legal, franchise and entertainment," and \$25,000 for "pre-organization charges."

The "conceivers' compensation" represents the price paid to the men, who, as Corporation Council Syme put it, "thought it would be a good thing to have an electric light plant in Washington."

The company's expert agreed that it was hard to separate the charges of organization, conceivers and attorneys, but as a general proposition the conceivers were to do nothing but think of the plan for an electric light plant and the promoters would do the real promoting "and see the proper people."

"You assume then," said Corporation Counsel Syme, "that these conceivers come to the District of Columbia and tell the people here that they ought to have an electric light plant and should be paid \$600,000 for it? Are we to assume that there are no other electric light plants in the country and that nobody ever heard of one?"

"This is a hypothetical situation," said the company's expert. "For such purposes we assume the other plants are non-existent."

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum will present a great New Year's bill next Sunday matinee. Next Sunday night (New Year's Eve) two performances will be given. The first show will begin at half past seven sharp and the second one punctually at a quarter to ten. "The Age of Reason," by Cecil Dorrian, which proved the greatest comedy success of the Washington Square Players, will be presented with Vivian and Genevieve Tobin and a sterling company. The production of "The Age of Reason" has brought to vaudeville an exceptionally fine play and it introduces two wonderfully gifted and finished juvenile actresses, Vivian and Genevieve Tobin. Exemplifying the tendency of the times, old heads on young shoulders, a child whose parents are on the brink of a domestic chasm, decides that she can avoid future unhappiness for herself if she anticipates their action and immediately selects for herself a new father and mother. She summons a girl friend and together they discuss the adoption of a father and mother with whom life would be perfect harmony. The advanced ideas of the youngsters awaken the parents to their shortsightedness and folly and a complete reconciliation ensues. Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, who divide the headline honors, are too well known and too generally popular to require eulogy. Their offering this season consists of a new edition of their famous skit, "At the News Stand," in which they sing, dance and engage in witty repartee. A special feature will be Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in their rural classic, "The Rube," of which Mr. Barry is the author. Mrs. Barry cleverly and engagingly plays Dazie Dazzleman, an actress popular at the Folly theatre. Harry Mayo and Harry Tally, who were formerly of the Empire City Quartet, are now appearing as a team. The two Harrys have exceptionally fine voices which their new offering gives them full opportunity of displaying. Ollie Young and April will introduce a genuine novelty which they call "Ten Minutes in Toyland." Costumed respectively as a Pierrot and Pierrette, they cavort about and blow soap bubbles big,

little and variegated till the stage is literally filled with them. Nellie V. Nichols will give new songs and characterizations and The Volunteers will also offer new novelties in their act. An additional new attraction will be "The Bouncing Fellow," Stan Stanley, assisted by his relatives.

**MOTHERS AND HOMES NECESSARY.**

By Judge Henry Neil,

Millions of men are fighting in Europe for national life. Behind the lines the civil government is destroying the very foundations of a nation's motherhood and homes. When poverty comes as the result of war, the governments take the children from their mothers and place the little ones in institutions and the mothers in factories. England, France, Germany and Italy are all making this great error. Children raised in barracks cannot be loyal, home-loving citizens. They can never be home makers and the nation will lose its national life just to the extent that it displaces home by the cold, loveless institution where children are raised according to machine routine. We do the same thing in the United States. "Intolerance" shows how children are taken from their mothers in a drama that is true in all its cruelty. I have seen this crime committed in hundreds of cases and know that thousands of mothers in Chicago, New York and in every town and city have been outraged in this manner. How long will the people be blind to the fact that mothers are designed by nature to care for their own children and that institutions menace the existence of all civilized nations.

"Intolerance" is the great moving picture drama of love's struggle through the ages; from Babylon; the life and death of Jesus Christ; the French Empire and into modern times. David Wark Griffith, the master artist who created this work of art in photography has dramatized the separation of mothers and children for the crime of poverty, which is so common a crime in the United States and in all nations of the world.

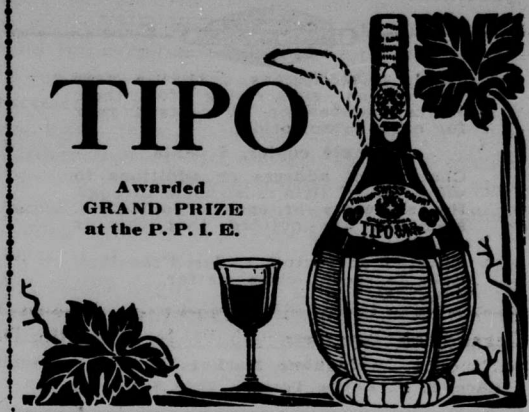
**JUDGE REBUKED BY EDITOR.**

The Springfield (Mass.) "Republican" is not in accord with Federal Judge Hook's position that the Adamson law is unconstitutional even though the court confessed he knew nothing of the merits of the case and only wanted the United States Supreme Court to hasten final judgment.

Why did not Judge Hook assume that Congress has the right to pass such a law? asks the editor.

"The judge admitted that his opinion was not based on study of the merits of the question; what he did was to translate an impression into a judicial decision, and his impression might easily have been rooted in a mere prejudice against the statute. No special harm was done, to be sure; for the United States Supreme Court will not be in the least influenced by Judge Hook. Yet why should judges of inferior United States courts, whose decisions are not final on constitutional questions, ever presume to nullify an act of Congress on the ground of unconstitutionality? Why don't they content themselves with a presumption that any law passed by Congress and signed by the President is constitutionally sound? They might well follow that course, leaving to litigants the privilege of appealing from their decisions to the higher courts. The practice of minor judges in nullifying laws on constitutional grounds has been much overdone—so much so that proposals have been made that only the United States Supreme Court shall be permitted by the law to deny the constitutionality of an act of Congress."

The ambition of many a man is to be able to borrow enough money to pay his debts.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1916.

If hearts beat true and fast,  
Ill fates may hurt us, but not harm, at last.  
—Sir Edwin Arnold.

A happy New Year. The best way to assure yourself and your fellows of happiness during the coming year is to demand the union label on all purchases. This is a simple thing to do, but it produces results for the organized workers.

If the open shop is a good thing for other employers, and Mr. Koster says it is, then why is it not a good thing in his own business? He runs a strictly union cooper shop. The truth is Koster is a grandstand player without vision enough to see the absurdity of his position. Perhaps, too, it pays to play both ends against the middle.

The president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce is evidently not so crafty as our own Koster. He says: "I believe in unions for educational purposes, but not that employees should dictate to employers." The difference between this fellow and the organized workers is that the workers believe in using the education after they get it. He does not unless they use it so as not to interfere with the greed of employers.

The United Railroads has announced an increase in pay for its platform men of 2 cents per hour. Thus during the first six months of service 27 cents per hour will be paid, while after nine years of continuous service the maximum of 36 cents per hour will be paid. It will be noted that the maximum paid by the United Railroads is 1½ cents per hour below the minimum paid by the Municipal Railway.

Some daily newspapers are laboring under the delusion that the officials of the railroad brotherhoods formerly favored the fixing of hours and wages by legislation, but have now changed their minds. This idea is far from the truth as these men have always been opposed to such a course. In the conferences last summer they stated their opposition, but out of consideration for the public bowed to the wishes of the President.

The Sunday papers are wasting both talent and money on their illustrated comic supplements. There are thousands upon thousands of readers who never waste a single minute during the entire year in perusing these inartistic and foolish exhibitions of journalistic enterprise. It is singular that a nation so inclined to mirth and fun, has not yet developed artists of ability and superiority in this line of mental diversion. The paper that supplies the want will discover a new appreciative public well worth the effort to satisfy its wants.

## Awakening of Labor

Down through the ages the men and the women who have done the world's rough work, who have tilled the soil, dug the precious metals from the bosom of the earth, erected palaces and temples for the mighty and the great, have found themselves conspired against, held in ignorance and slavery in order that the few might reap where they had not sown. Century after century this condition of affairs maintained in one form or another, with slight variations here and there, but always effectually defrauding the hewers of wood and the drawers of water of their proper proportion of the products of their toil.

Slow as has been the process of emancipation, gains have been made as the years rolled by, until we, in the twentieth century after the birth of the lowly Nazarene, find ourselves in a position more promising of beneficial and lasting results than in any other period of which history bears record. Particularly is this true of the fortunate sons of toil of the United States of America.

Labor, as we view it here in the twentieth century, is a young giant conscious of its strength, sure of its rights, determined to demand the establishment of justice in the industrial world, and able to determine just what constitutes the proper conduct of man to man.

True the waves of enlightenment that have swept over the world have not all settled upon the brow of labor, and we are still groping, to some extent, in the dark, stumbling and falling, blundering and floundering, rushing and wrecking, but always in our striving making some progress toward the aimed-for goal of justice, ever facing fearlessly and tirelessly in the direction of the brotherhood of man, where fair dealing will not be a matter obtained only through might, but will be freely accorded because it is right.

But the masters of pelf tell us we are not always ruly and orderly in our struggles to break the shackles that bind us so unfairly to unremunerated toil; that we sometimes strike out on unexpected tacks and steer improper courses in the hope of reaching the port of our desires.

To some of these charges we must, of course, plead guilty. We are human, just as they are, and are prone to make mistakes just as do other humans, but history bears witness that the struggles for enlightenment, the efforts for development, the demands for justice have not been mistakes, but are deep rooted in the right and must ultimately end in the establishment of a condition of affairs in human society that will grant, without a fight, merited reward for expended efforts to all alike, impartially and equitably.

When that happy day arrives, and we are nearer to it now than ever before, the worker and the capitalist will live in harmony and brotherhood, each conscious of being justly treated and seeking nothing more. But until this Utopian dream has been actually ushered in, labor must continue to struggle undisheartened by mistakes, undeterred by opposition, uninfluenced by complaint and unswerved by flattery. Such is the record of the past. Such must be the guidepost of the future.

Labor is awake, active, fearless, determined and unconquerable after years of constant struggle in the battle for justice.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

They are telling, in Kansas, of a man who had the editor of the local paper write a description of his farm to be used in the form of a "For Sale" advertisement, who, after reading it, was so struck with the merits of his property that he decided not to sell it at any price. If this is so, it seems clear that editor lost an advertisement through mere efficiency.

The Chamber of Commerce, which loomed up like a cyclops in San Francisco's industrial world only a few short months ago, is now blind and raving, but as harmless as a fledgling dove. Even Koster has seen the error of his way, and Dollar's dripping diatribes are dead. Thus have the mighty open-shop warriors fallen from the pinnacle of fame. Organized labor is still here and doing business at the old stand, prosperous and happy.

The steamship Balboa has lowered the record for time of passage through the canal. Entering from the Pacific at 11:35 a. m., Sunday, December 3, she reached Cristobal at 6 p. m., having taken 6 hours and 25 minutes in passage. On the same day the Cauca made the transit in 7 hours and 9 minutes, and the San Juan in 8 hours and 5 minutes. These are all relatively small ships and were the only vessels passing through the canal on that day. Four larger vessels made the transit southbound in average time.

Says a capitalist daily: "Before the Adamson law has been finally sanctioned, the president of the United Mine Workers of America declares that the time is now ripe for a seven-hour day. Why stop at seven—why work at all?" Therein rests the difficulty. Many do not work at all, while others work too much. The organized labor forces propose to continue reducing working hours until a point has been reached where work will be more equally distributed, whether that means an eight-hour day, a six-hour day or a four-hour day. The idea is not hours. It is justice that labor is striving for, and there will be no cessation in the demands until justice has been ushered in.

Secretary of Labor William B. Willson, in discussing the Federal Employment Bureau in his annual report, says: "To promulgate in any manner information concerning workmen wanted where a strike exists or is threatened would be inconsistent with the purpose prescribed for the department by its organic law, which is 'to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.' Not only would it not advance opportunities for profitable employment nor otherwise foster the welfare of wage earners to promulgate information of demands for help where strikes are in progress, but it would have the reverse effect. Such a policy would be equivalent to directing wage earners to places already sufficiently supplied with labor. For wherever there is a strike or one is imminent, that fact alone is evidence prima facie that there is no real scarcity of labor there. Conditions of employment are in dispute, and that is all. This involves the question of profitable employment—profitable to wage earners. That wage earners who have experience at the place and in the employment whence the demand for more labor comes do not look at the offered employment as profitable is manifest from their refusal to continue in it at the offered terms, and that they are qualified for it is evident from the fact that they have been doing it satisfactorily."

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Tonkins, "I have good news."

"What is it?"

"The bank sent me word that my account is overdrawn. I looked in the synonym-book and found that 'overdrawn' is the same as 'exaggerated.'"—Washington "Star."

Judge—How far was the man from you when you first saw him?

Chauffeur—Ten rods.

Judge—And you couldn't stop?

Chauffeur—I had stopped. He was ten rods behind.—Boston "Globe."

"I am delighted to meet you," said the father of the college student, shaking hands warmly with the professor. "My son took algebra from you last year, you know."

"Pardon me," said the professor, "he was exposed to it, but he did not take it."—"Christian Register."

A young woman, who thought she was losing her husband's affection, went to a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter for a love powder. The mystery woman told her:

"Get a raw piece of beef, cut flat, about an inch thick. Slice an onion in two, and rub the meat on both sides with it. Put on pepper and salt and toast it on each side over a red coal fire. Drop on it three lumps of butter, and two sprigs of parsley, and get him to eat it."

The young wife did so, and her husband loved her ever after.

Mrs. Atherton had tried to impress upon her young son Eugene that he should play only with good boys.

"Mother," said Eugene, as he came in one day, "you don't want me to play with wicked boys, do you?"

"No, indeed," said the mother, pleased that her son had remembered her teachings.

"Well, if one little boy kicks another little boy, isn't it wicked for him to kick him back?"

"Yes, indeed, it is certainly very wicked," was the mother's reply.

"Then I don't play with Richard Whitney any more," said Eugene; "he's too wicked. I kicked him this morning and he kicked me back."—"Harpers."

The new postmaster at Muddleton was not having a very happy time, as most of the farmers were in the habit of calling for their letters.

One day a burly farmer strode in and in a voice of thunder shouted: "Have ye got any letters for Mike Howe?"

"For whom?" snapped the perspiring official.

"Mike Howe, I said," bawled the farmer louder than ever. "Don't you understand yer job, or can't you talk English? Have you any letters for Mike Howe? Now, do you understand?"

The postmaster took off his glasses, snatched up a heavy ruler and dealt the farmer three blows on the head, saying: "No, I have not any letters for your cow, nor anyone else's. The very ideal!"

A city man went for a day's shooting and, rigged out in a corduroy suit, double peaked cap, leggings and other picturesque paraphernalia, engaged a small country boy as guide.

The two were greatly astonished when a rabbit jumped out from behind a log, looked about and dropped as if shot.

"There isn't a mark on it!" exclaimed the sportsman.

"No," replied the boy. "I guess he must have laughed himself to death."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE WORDS YOU USE.

Did you ever realize that the words you habitually use have a very great influence on your character? Did it ever occur to you that they also leave their mark on other people; that whatever you say to another brings a certain picture to his mind which helps or hinders him?

Some time ago a former instructor of public speaking at Yale university offered a prize of \$100 to the first person who should submit him a list of 100 English words as inspiring as a list which he himself had prepared.

His list contained such words as indomitable, invincible, dauntless, joyous, triumphant, unflinching, valiant, ideal, sublime, courageous, helpful, fraternity, mutuality and truth. Every one of the hundred words, uttered in the right way, gives inspiration and conscious power.

There is, perhaps, no other one thing which has more power to make life happy or miserable, prosperous or a failure, than the words which make up one's habitual vocabulary.

In other words, certain terms act as a tonic and tend to harmonize the functions of the mind and of the body. Others have a depressing influence upon one's activities. They lower the vitality, deplete the energy, depress the spirits and tend to lower the tone of the whole system.

The psychological effect of words upon human conduct challenges credulity. To act, a person must first think; and to think he must use words. Every human act, good or bad, if traced back to its original source, will be found to lay in a word, or a phrase or a sentence.

In short, words are friends or enemies; they cheer and encourage, or they discourage and distress us. They flood the mind with bright and cheerful or black and dismal pictures. They suggest triumph or defeat, success or failure; they tend to determine our lives.

Since words are forces fraught with such tremendous consequences, since they present to the mind images which mold and fashion character and destiny, we should choose our vocabulary as we choose our friends.—"United Mine Workers' Journal."

### PRAISES CALIFORNIA.

The one topic of political discussion that will not be downed is California. Among the politicians gathering in Washington it transcends in interest the legislative program of the new session. Did Johnson betray the Republicans? Did the Old Guard try to double-cross Johnson and make a mess of it? What did happen in California? What sort of man is Johnson? These are the uppermost topics. To this discussion we should like to venture one reckless contribution and see what happens to it.

Bearing in mind the danger of broad generalizations, we are going to throw off the following and invite discussion: "California, as it stands today, is the most successful experiment in human society that has ever existed on earth."

It has no poverty; it has no slums; it has the maximum of political freedom; the wealth is generally distributed. The average family living in California today has access to comforts and material pleasures such as are utterly unknown to large portions of the population, not only of Europe but of Eastern United States; and as for the romantically idealized civilizations of Florence, Rome and Greece—hardly the meanest Californian would have cared to be a patrician among the Caesars.

To some extent, of course, this is due to climate; to some extent to soil, but some folks think a good deal of it is due to the intelligence with which the affairs of human society have been treated in California for some years past.—"Collier's Weekly."





# MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Fred Hoff, J. Walker, Jack O'Malley, M. Fogel and Walter Anthony Weber.

## Regular Board Meeting, Tuesday, December 26, 1916.

President Joseph J. Matheson presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Admitted to membership upon report of Examination Committee: E. Sombardero, drums.

Reinstated: Terry Kenney.

Transfers deposited: Harry Scharr, No. 5, Detroit, Mich.; George E. Surler, No. 99, Portland, Ore.; Victor Zaleiski, No. 576, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Board of Directors adjourned out of respect to the late Mr. Al Nielson, former member of the Board of Directors.

Dues and assessments, fourth quarter, are now due and payable—\$2.25. Do it now. C. H. King, Financial Treasurer.

### 1917—Officers Elect—1917.

Walter Weber, president; Arthur S. Morey, vice-president; A. A. Greenbaum, recording secretary; Clarence H. King, financial secretary-treasurer; J. J. Matheson, business agent; A. S. Less, sergeant-at-arms.

Board of Directors—A. L. Bangle, James H. Dewey, Mike Fogel, John O'Malley, George Price, Bela Spiller, Fred W. Tait.

Delegates to A. F. of M. Convention—A. A. Greenbaum, Clarence H. King, Harry Menke.

Delegates to Convention of C. S. F. of L.—A. L. Fournier, J. J. Matheson, Harry Menke.

Delegates to S. F. Labor Council—Alex. Di-jeau, Mrs. J. M. Fernald, Mike Fogel, J. D. Hynes, Charles T. Schuppert, Gus Selo, J. Spencer.

Delegates to Alameda Labor Council—John O'Malley, J. O. Scott, C. Fowler Williams.

Board of Relief—Wm. A. Belard, Frank Borgel, Mike Fogel, Clarence H. King, George W. Kittler.

San Francisco, September 14, 1916.

Dear Sir and Brother:

By direction of the Regular Union Meeting an assessment of two per centum (2%) is levied upon the salary (earnings) of every member of this organization playing steady or casual engagements.

This action covers the salaries of week of September 10th to 17th, and until further notice.

The assessment is payable weekly within twenty-four hours after the salary is received. Contractors and leaders are held absolutely responsible for the collection of this assessment and must pay same to Treasurer, 68 Haight street, within the stipulated time.

Members in Alameda County may pay assessments to James Cray, secretary of Branch No. 1.

Disobedience to these instructions will be summarily dealt with by the Board of Directors.

Fraternally yours,

MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6.

E. H. SLISSMAN,

Recording Secretary.

Any violation of the above action will be considered as a breach of good faith and fair dealing and fined accordingly.

Members are again requested to report all casual engagements to business agents or officers in San Francisco and Oakland at once. Fine will be enforced for non-compliance thereto.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 26, 1916.

Nomination of officers, Alameda County Branch No. 1, Local No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, will take place January 4, 1917, in the Oakland headquarters, Blake building, 1121 Washington street, Oakland, Cal.

J. H. C.

### Notes.

Mr. Jack Duly, pianist of the Orpheum theatre, is taking a much-needed rest in Imperial Valley.

Mr. Al Nielson, one of our most esteemed members, passed away after a short illness of two weeks. Mr. Nielson was a very active and popular member of our organization, and served on the Board of Directors of our union.

The following members have passed away during the last six weeks: Wm. Vane, Fred Knell, Al Nielson, P. Demetrio.

### Great Painters Who Were Musicians.

"Music at that time had invaded the whole Italian spirit," writes Romaine Rolland of the Italian Renaissance. "Painters, writers, and distinguished people, especially in Northern Italy, at Venice, Ferrara, and Mantua, all gave themselves up to it. Nearly all the great Venetian painters of the sixteenth century—Giorgione, Pordenone, Bassano, Tintoretto, Giovanni da Udine, and Sebastiano del Piombo—were musicians. Do you remember their pictures of concerts?—sacred ones by Bellini, and secular ones by Giorgione, Bonifazio, and Veronese? Do you recollect the 'Wedding of Cana' in the Louvre, where Titian plays the double-bass, Veronese and Tintoretto the violoncello, and Bassano the flute? Sebastiano del Piombo was celebrated as a singer and performer on the lute; and Vasari was more willing to recognize Tintoretto's talents as a musician than as a painter. One may see by Aretino's letters the kind of place that music held in the society of that time, and Titian's relations with musicians." "And it may be remembered that when Leonardo da Vinci presented himself at the court of Ludovico il Moro at Milan, it was—if we are to believe Vasari—not in the role of painter, but of musician. 'The duke delighted in his playing on the lyre. Leonardo then brought him a lute, which he had made himself, fashioned almost entirely of silver and in the shape of a horse's head. He sang then with that instrument, improvising both the verses and the music.'"

"Thus for half a century music engrossed the Italian painters, that is to say, the finest representatives of the Italian Renaissance. And where music enters, she leaves a deep impression; and without it being perceived, she transformed the spirit of art. I quoted not long ago Michelangelo's words: 'Good painting is music, a melody.' They are striking words, for they show painting offering homage to music."

### Scherzo in Beethoven

"Although some modern critics have doubted whether music without the association of words can express humor, the introduction of this element into symphonic music is generally considered one of Beethoven's greatest achievements," writes Professor of Music Walter Spalding. "While it is true that if any one listening to the scherzos of the Third and Eighth symphonies asserts that they mean nothing humorous to him no one can gainsay him, we know that Beethoven intended these movements to be expressions of his overflowing humor and the term 'scherzo' is

his own invention. In music, as in literature, much depends upon the definition of humor, and there is the same distinction in each art between wit—light and playful—and humor—broad, serious—was closely related to Beethoven the humanist is always a deep thinker, one who sees all sides of human nature—the great traits and the petty ones. . . . That Beethoven the humorist was closely related to Beethoven the humanist, and that the expression of humor in his music—something quite different from the facile wit and cleverness of the Haydn minuet—was inevitable with him, is clearly proved by the presence of the same spirit in so many of his letters. Too much stress has been laid by Beethoven's biographers upon his buffoonery and fondness for practical jokes. At bottom he was most tenderhearted and sympathetic."

"In but few of his great works is the element of humor omitted, and its expression ranges all the way from the uproariously comic to the grimly tragic. Some of his scherzos reveal the same fantastic caprice which is found in the medieval gargoyles of Gothic architecture."

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JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets . . . . .	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits . . . . .	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	222,725.43
Number of Depositors . . . . .	68,062



**A WORD TO CALIFORNIA JINGOES.**

By Paul Scharrenberg.

Little Willie Hearst and his whining satellites in California are still frothing at the mouth because a number of Japanese laborers in this State have had the temerity to organize along industrial lines without first securing permission to do so from the aforesaid guardian of public welfare.

For the information and enlightenment of those who have been reading recent Hearst editorials and other bombastic fulminations upon American-Japanese relations it would appear timely to present a resume of the plain, unvarnished and stubborn facts which have started the camp followers of blatant jingoism on another rampage.

To begin with there has been no change in the attitude of the California labor movement toward the so-called Japanese problem.

The California labor movement in annual convention assembled, less than three months ago, with only one dissenting voice reiterated its demand for an extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to bar all Asiatics.

The same convention refused to adopt a resolution directing the executive officers to proceed immediately with the organizing of all Asiatic workers in California. Instead, this resolution, together with a similar one relating to the organizing of United States citizens of Asiatic parentage, was referred to the Executive Council for investigation and report at the next annual convention. But while this convention refused to take the initiative in organizing Japanese or other Asiatic workers now in California, there was no difference of opinion as to what should be the correct attitude of the American labor movement toward the workers in every other country. Without a dissenting voice the representatives of organized labor in California declared that "the organized labor movement of California and of America stands ever ready to assist the workers of every country, color and creed, to emancipate themselves from exploitation."

Following this clear-cut declaration the convention gave to Mr. Suzuki, the fraternal delegate from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, an "expression of good will and a message of hope and encouragement for a brighter future to the working class of his country."

The convention of the American Federation of Labor which met recently at Baltimore was equally emphatic in defining the position of organized labor upon American-Japanese working class relations, by the unanimous adoption of the following:

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled at Baltimore, Md., that we note with extreme pleasure and satisfaction the fact that the working people of Japan are organizing into unions and federated under the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan; that we bespeak for them and their movement all the success possible; that we recommend that the Executive Council continue its friendly office in an effort to be helpful to the organization of the workers of Japan in every way possible by correspondence, and that it send a message of fraternal greeting, good will and best wishes for the success of the movement to organize more thoroughly and practically the wage-workers of Japan to bring light in their work and their lives."

The foregoing would seem to constitute a plain enough record and one that leaves but little opportunity for distortion by the professional anti-Japanese crusaders. However, Willie Hearst must have some excuse for his "greatest navy in the world policy," and some of the little manikins who bask in his shadow will probably make some sort of anti-Jap noise just as long as some one will print their silly vaporings. The fact that Japanese workers now in California

have taken the bit in their teeth and proceeded to organize to improve their conditions has furnished the latest and the most contemptible of all excuses for a few "holier than thou" speeches and resolutions. Some of these smug and self-styled supermen of the Caucasian race who would never have been heard of except for trade unionism take exception to the use of that same self-help by the Asiatic.

Really, under the circumstances, it seems difficult to refrain from using some more brutally frank language than has already been indulged in. On the other hand, however, we must not forget that the latest bogey built by the Hearst clan is so closely bordering on the ridiculous that the line of demarcation has almost vanished.

The Japanese workers in California have not been sinless and they have had to answer for every misdeed committed in addition to a few they never thought of. But the man who seeks to label them as undesirables because they are anxious to organize along industrial lines is a greater menace to the white working class than any Japanese ever dared to be.

**WEALTHIEST MOST HEALTHY.**

The theory that poverty is a blessing is given a rude jolt in a report on Milwaukee's health conditions by the public health committee of the City club.

It is stated that the poor are seriously sick three times as often as the well-to-do; that sickness among the working people causes an annual wage loss of \$3,000,000; that less than one-fourth of the persons sick have prompt medical attention; that over 40,000 people were found sick or ailing the day this city-wide survey was made, and that less than one-half of these had medical care.

"The connection between poverty and sickness is forcibly emphasized by a study of the relative seriousness of the diseases found among the poor as compared among the rich," says the report. "The most serious of the diseases reported are: Heart trouble, insanity, diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, kidney trouble, female trouble, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, etc. In the well-to-do section 7.7 persons per thousand were afflicted with these diseases. In the poor sections 22.2 persons per thousand were so afflicted. These diseases were three times as prevalent in the poor districts as in the well-to-do sections. The difference is much less marked in the less severe complaints, such as colds, rheumatism and indigestion.

"The greatest proportion of sickness was found in the northeast section of the south side, where poverty is very general.

"The healthiest district is the upper east side and other wealthy residence districts."

**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

The photoplays which will be shown at the New Mission for the coming week will comprise a strong holiday bill, especially when we present to you such stars as Louise Huff, Jack Pickford, Thomas Meighan, Anita King, Paramount stars, and the Blue-Bird photoplay stars, Warren Kerrington and Louise Lovely. An extraordinary program will be shown Friday and Saturday, featuring Dustin Farnum in "A Son of Erin," a thrilling and amusing photoplay of a young Irishman's resolute struggle against the political corruption of a big American city.

Usual prices still prevail. All seats 10 cents, children 5 cents.

**MILK DRIVER'S LIFE IS SHORT.**

Three or four years is the life of a New York milk driver, testified Loton Horton, head of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, before a commission that is investigating the milk question.

The witness said milk drivers are the modern martyrs of industrial life, going up and down 320 to 450 flights of stairs a day. They wear out in three or four years, become flat-footed and their lungs and hearts grow weak.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

San Francisco, Cal., December 20, 1916.

Editor "Labor Clarion,"

Dear Sir: The trials of those accused of the bomb outrage are fast approaching, and in this connection your paper can do us an invaluable service.

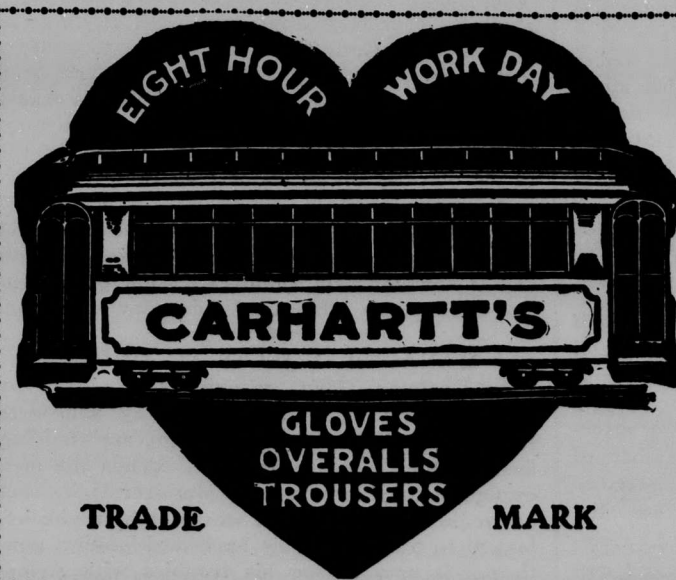
The police department and the district attorney examined over three hundred people about the explosion, yet they produced only about six supposed spectators of the parade. It is only reasonable to assume that many of the people they examined and did not put on the witness stand could give testimony favorable to the defendants.

Therefore, if you would bring this matter before your readers and ask them to give all the information they have in their possession about the incidents of the preparedness parade and the explosion, no matter how unimportant they may esteem it, to our attorney, Maxwell McNutt, 110 Sutter street, they may possibly be the means of freeing the men. Only a week ago, a member of the Defense League, in a casual conversation with a complete stranger on Market street, secured information our attorneys have been hunting for months. So you will easily see how your readers can help in freeing our brothers and sister from a terrible miscarriage of justice.

Fraternally,

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE,

By Henry Hagelstein, Secretary.



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Over All**

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Francisco by  
Union Maids**

**UNION MEN  
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Carhartt's**

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**Best for Wear**



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday, December 22, 1916.

Meeting called to order by President Daniel C. Murphy at 8 p. m.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Communications**—Filed—From the International Defense League, requesting any person having any information regarding the bomb explosion of July 22d to report to Attorney Maxwell McNutt, 110 Sutter street. From Federal Employees No. 14632, Washington, D. C., requesting indorsement for an increase in wages for Federal employees. From the Stage Employees No. 16, enclosing a donation of \$46.20 for the culinary workers. From Attorney Henry B. Lister giving information in regard to the injunction suits now pending in court against the culinary unions. From Tailors' Union No. 2, enclosing \$300 assessment collected for the culinary workers.

Referred to Secretary—Communication from Cap Makers No. 9, requesting assistance of the Council to have Lundstrom & Co., purchase caps with the label.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Machinists' Lodge No. 68, requesting Council to assist in having city firemen discontinue doing mechanical work in the corporation yard. From Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, requesting the Council to lift boycott against the "Examiner." From Tailors No. 2, requesting assistance in the installation of the inside shop in the tailoring trade. From International Vice-President Grasser of the Electrical Workers, giving notice that the charter of Local 379 will be known as Inside Telephone and Telegraph Electrical Workers.

Request complied with—Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 16, application for affiliation.

Adopted—The resolution submitted by Delegate Selig Schulberg, explaining the position of President Wilson on the European war and peace proposal:

Whereas, The President of the United States has spoken in a manner fitting the gravity of the issue, taking the same position as that taken by the San Francisco Labor Council through its co-operation in the work of the American Neutral Conference Committee in its effort toward "Peace on earth and good will toward men"; and

Whereas, His request for a definition of the terms from the belligerents is just and reasonable and the necessary first step toward finding out the basis upon which an agreement for world peace is possible; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled this night, December 22, 1916, heartily approves of the position of the President of the United States on this momentous question, and also congratulates him upon his wise and timely message bearing upon the European war.

**Reports of Unions**—Garment Workers—Requesting all members and friends of organized labor to purchase union label goods.

**Executive Committee**—Working agreement of Coppermiths, Local No. 95 of Sheet Metal Workers, changes approved, committee recommends endorsement. Mr. Rose of the Poppy theatre, having been informed of previous agreement in regard to employment of member of moving picture operators, committee recommends that the said arrangement be not disturbed and previous agreement enforced. Complaint of Honolulu Labor Council regarding employment of alien labor on the dry dock at Pearl

Harbor, laid over for purpose of securing definite information by the secretary. Massachusetts Federation of Labor, appeal for financial assistance, filed. On controversy between Asphalt Workers No. 84 and Laborers No. 12992, regarding street work, secretary instructed to interview President McCarthy of the Building Trades Council. In the matter of audit of books of Milkers' Union No. 8861, secretary was instructed to have an attorney defend the suit brought by officers of said union contrary to advice and instructions of the American Federation of Labor and the Council. Report of committee concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported progress in the matter of proposed city ordinance to further regulate jitney buses. Committee will report its conclusions next meeting of the Council.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills. On motion, warrants were ordered drawn for the payment of same.

**New Business**—Motion made and carried that secretary provide sanitary drinking cups for use at Council's meetings.

**Receipts**—\$687.20.

**Expenditures**—\$479.50.

Council adjourned at 8:50 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all goods purchased.

### SEAMAN POLICE VICTIM?

By Ed. Gammons.

Raymond Guthrie, member of the Seamen's International Union, who discovered William H. Taylor, an eye-witness of the bomb explosion, it is alleged, was severely beaten in the city jail, Kearny and Washington streets, on last Friday morning. Guthrie had been working in the North and recently returned to town with "a stake." He paid his board bill till the New Year and deposited most of the balance of his money with his landlord on Drumm street, near the waterfront.

Being interested in the defense of the men accused of the bomb outrage, he spent most of his time working in the office of the International Workers' Defense League. He had worked there every day for a week and was returning there after having lunch on Thursday last, when two detectives arrested him at Third and Folsom streets. They brought him to the Southern station and booked him on a vagrancy charge.

Friday morning, whilst in the main jail in the hall of justice, Guthrie is alleged to have been severely beaten. Whilst waiting for a hearing in Judge Oppenheimer's court, he fainted from the pain of his injuries. He demanded a jury trial and his case was set for January 4th, meanwhile being released on a \$100 bond. Dr. Marshall B. Ryer is treating him. Dr. Pryor's examination of Guthrie's injuries seem to confirm his charge. His teeth, kidneys, liver and head are hurt considerably and his body is badly bruised. Maxwell McNutt, the defense attorney, has taken up the case and will prosecute the police officers, whom Guthrie charges with having assaulted him.

Police Commissioner Theodore Roche and Mayor Rolph have examined Guthrie's injuries and the mayor held an investigation of the entire affair at his office on Wednesday afternoon.

### MANAGER OBJECTS TO UNION.

At Danbury, Conn., machinists employed by the Ball and Roller Bearing Company, who were forced on strike several weeks ago, are standing firm for their right to organize. When the men organized they were told by Manager Heim that he would not have a man work for him who belonged to a union. This backward-looking gentleman is now having his troubles with strike-breakers.

## Industrial Accident Commission

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FIRST SHOW AT 7:30 SHARP.

SECOND SHOW AT 9:45 SHARP.

"THE AGE OF REASON," The Great Washington Square Players' Comedy Success, with Vivian and Genevieve Tobin; PAT ROONEY and MARION BENT, Presenting "At The News Stand"; MR. and MRS. JIMMY BARRY in "The Rube"; MAYO and TALLY, Sweet Singers; OLLIE YOUNG and APRIL, "Ten Minutes in Toyland"; NELLIE V. NICHOLS, Will Some One Name My Nationality? THE VOLUNTEERS in New Selections; STAN STANLEY, "The Bouncing Fellow," assisted by His Relatives.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

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**MURDER CHARGES DROPPED.**

By Harrison George.

In open court before Judge Cant at Duluth Friday, the 15th, a settlement proposed by the state and previously ratified by all the defendant prisoners and acknowledged by them as the best that could probably be obtained even after long and expensive trials, the state made a complete surrender on murder charges against all eight defendants, releasing Tresca, Scarlett, Schmidt, Mrs. Malitza Masonovich and John Orlandich; substituting a charge of manslaughter against Masonovich, Cernogorovich and Nickich to which these three pleaded guilty.

Readers will understand that the defendants themselves, knowing all conditions and familiar with the situation as regards the possibility of a less fortunate outcome in case of trial, were the ones best fitted to decide whether any proposal of settlement affecting them should be considered. This was done and the prisoners were the adjudicators of their own cases insofar as the acceptance or rejection of any plan of settlement was involved.

On Friday, the 8th, the state's attorney in a talk over various matters intimated to the defense counsel that perhaps a possible disposition could be arranged as might be mutually agreeable and satisfactory. Counsel for both sides agreed that the outcome of the trials was uncertain and considering the heavy expense attendant, a settlement might be advantageous. Defense counsel, however, stated that no settlement restricting activities of the union or infringing upon the principles contended for, could be thought of. Also that no action would be possible unless firstly, the matter be approved by the Defense Committee at Virginia; and secondly, the consent of the trial judge be obtained. The next day Mr. Greene, state's attorney, hurried to Virginia to consult with the trial judge. Having obtained sanction from the judge, Greene communicated on Monday with the defense counsel and they in turn summoned the Defense Committee to Duluth for conference.

After considering it the committee agreed that it was important enough to warrant the plan being turned over to all the defendants in jail for their consideration. It being impossible to obtain satisfactory interviews in the small cells at the jail, it was arranged for all prisoners to be brought to the court house and interviewed in the open jury room. No one was present except the prisoners, their attorneys and the Defense Committee. The matter was fully discussed with Tresca, Scarlett and Schmidt, and it was represented to them as merely submitted to them by counsel and committee as a matter of duty and without any recommendation one way or the other; that if they desired, counsel would report negotiations off and proceed to trial. After careful inquiry the three organizers stated that the courtesy and importance of the matter suggested a submission of the entire plan to the other defendants, Masonovich, Cernogorovich, Nickich and Orlandich for their sole decision as to what action should finally be taken.

Speaking to these four through Nickich, Gilday said, "Now boys, this is a matter in which you have the entire say, nothing has been decided upon, nothing will be without your thorough consent and approval; if you approve we will treat with the other side and if not—we shall go to trial." After the details had been given them, they with one accord shouted their approval; Phillip Masonovich saying, "I be glad to take three times one year if these other men"—pointing to Tresca, Schmidt and Scarlett—"could be free, because they can do more good than we can. The union provides for my family, so what do I care. I can serve my short sentence standing on my head!"

Orlandich, when told he would be free, offered to take Phillip's term and learning it could not be done insisted he be imprisoned with the others.

The rest persuaded him at last to go out and look after the Masonovich family until Phillip be released; then—while all present, already deeply moved by the spirit of solidarity shown—strove vainly to conceal their emotions; Cernogorovich and Nickich each begged that they be allowed to assume the sentence of Phillip and have it added to their own so Phillip might go free! The impossibility of this reaching their understanding they gave cordial assent to the plans and in keeping with some simple, touching native custom, all clasped hands and kissed each other to signify mutual devotion and ratification of the agreement.

A settlement assured, next morning in open court, Masonovich, Nickich and Cernogorovich were formally sentenced to an indeterminate term, eligible to parole in one year. Mrs. Masonovich and Orlandich were dismissed; and Tresca, Scarlett and Schmidt released upon an indefinite postponement, without bond or recognizance for their return and the expressed understanding that they go from the Range only when their convenience permitted and they were so disposed, nor was any exaction made limiting their activities on or off the Range. They went from the room practically free and observers look for an early dismissal of their cases.

Arthur LeSueur, assistant counsel, arriving in the city and coming to court as the hearing began, was informed of the settlement and signified his approval.

The district attorney in stating his reasons to the court, said he had entered a nolle prosequi as to two of the principals and the three organizers because he had no evidence that would warrant a conviction. This declaration of the State and its acceptance by the court is of particular and immense importance, as the vital principle involved in the entire case was the indorsement or repudiation by the courts of the State of the doctrine of conspiracy as cited in the Haymarket decision, which though apparently obsolete and infamous, has been often used against labor leaders, John Lawson of Colorado among others.

This outrageous precedent is now broken in force, even more than a verdict of "not guilty" given to the organizers by a jury could break it; a jury's verdict being on a point of fact while this case can be cited as the court's opinion on a question of legal definition.

A great danger is removed from all organized labor, and evidence establishing some physical complicity in the deed will have to be introduced before a speaker or organizer can be held for crimes committed by other persons.

At a meeting of the central committee of the Miners' Union on Sunday a vote of approbation of the settlement and of thanks to the defense committee and counsel was carried unanimously. Sunday afternoon spirited addresses were delivered by Scarlett and Tresca in the finest opera house at Virginia, the largest Range town, the miners greeting them with tumultuous applause.

From those who lead in the civic life of the State comes the warmest appreciation of the union and what it has done. Mayor Power of Hibbing and Mayor Boylan of Virginia state that the result of the strike is in evidence by a wage raise of 25 per cent, and that above all else the miner no longer feels that slavish fear of the boss. Says C. M. Atkinson, a noted Range editor: "The strike was the best thing that ever happened to the State of Minnesota. It awakened the civic conscience to the omnipotence and fundamental rights of labor and for the first time in history a strike against the mighty Steel Trust has ended with the union alive and growing. My hat is off to the union that forced such a victory."

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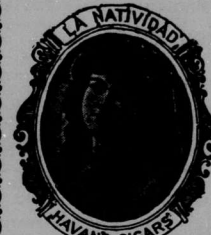
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## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.



DECEMBER, 1916

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
- \*\*Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2267	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(153)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	*Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(63)	*Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	166	Valencia
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	736	Laguna
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Mallory, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(182)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....  
509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....326 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.  
Ocean Shore Railroad.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Residents at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, were royally entertained on Christmas this year, everything possible having been done to chase the glooms away. An orchestra of ten pieces furnished music, a minstrel show was given by the local lodge of Elks and the dinner provided under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Daley was most tempting. The menu:

California Fruit Punch  
California Queen Olives Celery  
Consomme  
Roast Young Turkey, Sage Dressing  
Cranberry Jelly Glazed Sweet Potatoes  
Mashed Turnips French Peas  
French Rolls  
White Bread Graham Bread  
Fruit Salad  
English Plum Duff, Brandy Sauce  
Hot Apple Pie Hot Mince Pie  
Neapolitan Ice Cream

Assorted Fruits Assorted Candies  
Mixed Nuts  
Coffee Tea Milk  
Cigars

Al. C. Shoemaker, well known linotype operator, who left this city last June, is in Spokane. In a recent drawing for a large tract of land comprising the Colville Indian reservation in Washington, Shoemaker was among the winners. He selected 336 acres near the town of Omak.

Albert S. Winchester, retired member of No. 21, who has lived for many years at Colfax, Cal., in a recent letter tells of the high cost of living in the mountain country. Eggs are only to be looked at, not eaten. Meat has doubled, and beans are plentiful only because he raised them on the place.

John Schmidt, formerly head machinist of the old "Morning Call," but for several years employed in the same capacity on the Fresno "Republican," is reported to be dangerously ill from the effects of lead poisoning, with complications.

George E. Mitchell, Jr., of the composing room force of the Los Angeles "Tribune," arrived at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Mitchell, on Sunday last. He will enjoy a vacation of several weeks visiting in this city.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Apperson, mother of Edgar Apperson of the "Examiner" composing room, died at her home in Berkeley on Wednesday, December 20th, after a prolonged illness.

George H. Logan, for many years foreman of the "Chronicle" composing room, but who has lived in Los Angeles since retiring from active work, has been quite ill for several weeks. A Christmas letter received at headquarters contains seasonal greetings to all old friends and acquaintances in this city.

Joe Murray of Seattle has been in San Francisco the last two weeks. Tom Murray arrived from New York this week. Both boys have been called to this city because of the serious illness of their mother, who is confined at St. Mary's hospital, having suffered the amputation of one of her limbs. Of ten children in the family, nine are now in San Francisco awaiting the result of the operation. Mrs. Murray is 66 years of age.

In response to numerous inquiries we wish to state that the shrill tenor singer in "The Volunteers," a quartet act at the Orpheum, is not Secretary Michelson nor any relation to him.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY  
**JAS. H. REILLY & CO.**  
**FUNERAL DIRECTORS**  
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141  
Funeral Charges from \$75.00 up—First-Class Service  
Member Typographical Union No. 21



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10 Geary Street Barn.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerslagg, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housepainters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple, R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1530 Ellis.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 89—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES

### Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

**BANK OF ITALY**, southeast corner Montgomery and Clay streets; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason streets.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1917, will earn interest from January 1, 1917.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.  
A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

**THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY**, 526 California street, San Francisco; Mission Branch, cor. Mission and Twenty-first streets; Richmond District Branch, cor. Clement street and Seventh avenue; Haight Street Branch, cor. Haight and Belvedere streets.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from January 1, 1917.

GEORGE TOURNEY, Manager.

**ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK**, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal, and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1917, will earn interest from January 1, 1917.

A. SBARBORO, President.

**COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY**.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1917. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1917, will earn interest from January 1, 1917.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier and Secretary.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**, 783 Market street, near Fourth.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1917.

H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

**MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO**, 706 Market street, opposite Third.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916 a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1917.

C. B. HOBSON, Cashier.

**THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK**, Valencia and Sixteenth streets.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1917. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1917.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

**SECURITY SAVINGS BANK**, 316 Montgomery street.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 2, 1917.

S. L. ABBOT, Vice-President.

## DO BETTER WORK FOR UNION LABEL.

New year's resolutions of a union man or woman should include the decision to buy nothing that does not bear the union label. If every one did so, the year 1917 would mark a new epoch for organized labor. There has been some change for the better along these lines during the year 1916 for which we are thankful, but this movement is just beginning. We cannot expect manufacturers to go into the union label movement unless they are supported and that you make the demand. So it is up to us to do our part. Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, shirt and athletic underwear manufacturers and retailers, express themselves as pleased with the increased demand for the union label and their desire to keep on producing the best possible merchandise, prices and quality going to prove that it will pay everyone to buy union-made garments—and that will help our movement in a practical way.



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

# MEN'S WINTER SHOES

The Best at the Lowest Price are here—Here's a Dandy Hi-Cut Lace Boot, Tan and Black Grain Leather—Double Buckle Tops—Full Shaped Toes—Over Weight Soles—and they're Union Stamped—

The Price

## \$4.50

Other Winter Shoes—Button or Lace—Varied Styles—

Regular Height **\$2.50 to \$7.00**



Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Evening

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
The Greatest Shoe House in the West  
825 MARKET ST. 708-825

We Give  
S. & H.  
Green  
Trading  
Stamps

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James Kenny of the stereotypers, Joseph P. Shannon, Charles E. Keebler and William J. Tierney of the carpenters, Walter B. Reed and Christian Broderon of the riggers and stevedores, John McQuaig of the marine firemen, Julius Erlenheim of the riggers and stevedores, John Sunderson of the painters, Andrew F. Howard of the varnishers and polishers, John Johnson of the marine firemen, Moses Morris of the railway conductors, John Fahy of the stevedores, and Patrick W. Riordan of the shoe workers.

Miss Sarah Hagan has been unanimously elected president of the Garment Workers' Union of this city for the ensuing term. Other officers elected by the union are: Vice-president, Cora McKnight; business agent, Mae Cummings; secretary, Kathryn Granville; financial secretary, Anna Culberson; treasurer, Nellie Casey; guide, Alice Leo; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Sutherland; trustees, Hattie Mullane, Delia Bates, Mrs. Stump; executive board, Mae Cummings, Alice Leo, Sarah Hagan, Miss Whitmore, Mrs. Stump, Miss Cooney, Miss Bonacinio; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Cora McKnight, Sarah Hagan, Mae Cummings, Nellie Casey, Anna Culberson; delegates to Label Section, Cora McKnight, Ethel Woodland. During the month the Garment Workers' Union has increased its membership by more than 100, and an additional 100 members will join the organization within the next thirty days, due to the new factories recently established or about to be established in San Francisco, all of which are strictly union concerns and use the union label on all their products.

The newly-elected officers of the Musicians' Union No. 6 are: President, Walter Webber; vice-president, Arthur S. Morey; recording secretary, Alfred Greenbaum; business agent, J. J. Matheson; financial secretary-treasurer, Clarence H. King; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, A. Dijeau, Mrs. J. M. Fernald, M. Fogel, J.

D. Hynes, C. T. Schuppert, Gus Selo, J. D. Spencer.

Members of the Sailors' Union along the entire Coast are balloting for officers. Voting will continue until the last of December.

An agreement has just been ratified by the Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen with the Contractors' Association and the Team and Auto Truck Owners' Association, to be in effect until May, 1918, for an eight-hour workday, in place of the ten hours a day.

A district council of retail clerks, composed of retail clerks' unions throughout the State of California, to be affiliated with the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association, is to be organized early next month at a meeting of retail clerks to be held in this city. The proposed district council of retail clerks will be organized with the sanction and support of the officers of the International Union, including President Baker and Secretary Conway.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 228 elected officers, levied an assessment of 25 cents for the striking cigar makers of Detroit, made a donation to the striking craftsmen of London, Ont., paid \$90 sick and \$600 death benefits. These officers were chosen: President, Fred Westcott; vice-president, B. J. Burkhardt; financial secretary-treasurer, Henry Ibanez; recording secretary and label custodian, I. Holtzer; sergeant-at-arms, C. Simon; executive board, M. Mortimer, H. Noble, P. Waxstock, F. Constantine and P. Apel; trustee, Philip Hanlon; finance committee, H. Lichenstein; delegates to Labor Council, J. Hollaran, M. Mortimer, B. Strauss and I. Holtzer.

These are the candidates of the Boiler Makers' Union for the various offices: President, W. Bowser, J. P. Kane, W. O'Malley; vice-president, J. Irvine, J. Minzenmeyer; financial and corresponding secretary, J. Enright, J. Kearns, J. Wilson, E. Wolff; recording secretary, F. Carroll, A. Gordon, J. McPhillips; treasurer, J. Delaney, F. Kennedy, T. Sheridan; business agent, J. Hannigan, L. Kevie, M. J. McGuire; inside guard, F.

Duncanson; inspector, J. Coll; delegates to Iron Trades Council, Angell, Bowser, Butler, Callaghan, Enright, Gabbett, Gale, Hannigan, Irvine, Kane, Kevie, McGuire, Nelson, O'Halloran, O'Malley, Reynolds, Rose, Sheehan, Wieler; trustees, W. Clark, J. Haley, H. Hannay, J. McPhillips, F. Nelson, J. Perry, J. Sebastia, T. Sheehan, H. Williams; executive board, W. Angell, W. Butler, C. Callaghan, T. Costello, B. Drury, J. Fitzgerald, E. Fitzpatrick, J. Hannigan, W. Hannay, W. Heyn, J. Irvine, J. McGuinness, M. McGuire, F. Nelson, P. O'Halloran, J. Sebastia; delegates to Labor Council, Bowser, Carroll, Callaghan, Delaney, Drury, Gale, Hannigan, Irvine, Kane, Kevie, McGuire, McPhillips, Nelson, Rose, Shanteau, Sheehan, Stickel, West, Wieler, Young.

The regular monthly meeting of the International Radical Club will be held on Monday evening, January 8th, at the Fior D'Italia restaurant. The speaker will be J. W. McCleery, and the subject, "The Land Question."

A campaign to organize all employees of the Latin baking companies in San Francisco is being conducted under the auspices of George Kidwell, the newly-elected financial secretary-treasurer of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, which has recently affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the California State Federation of Labor.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, has been re-elected by acclamation to serve as one of the delegates from the Brotherhood of Teamsters to the Labor Council. O'Connell had no opposition and was the only candidate to be elected by acclamation.

Beginning Tuesday, January 2d, members of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union will have a reduction of one hour a day in their hours of labor. They are now working eleven hours a day. Many of the grocers have already agreed to grant the ten-hour workday.

## A GUIDE POST.

A few Sundays ago Delegate Bonsor took a few of the boys out for a joy-ride in the country, going up through Sonoma county. Late that night, on the return journey, they came to a fork in the road. None of the party knew which way to turn. It was a very dark night.

Finally, Tom Garrity said: "I'll go over to that guide post and see what it says."

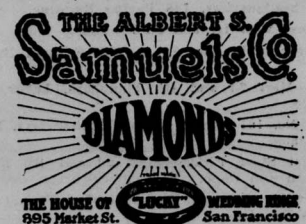
He went, but the sign was up high and he could not read it. He laboriously climbed the post, eventually reaching the sign, which read: "Wet paint."



Diamonds have steadily advanced in price during the last ten years. Today they are looked upon by bankers and hard-headed, practical business men as a good investment and not as a luxury.

We are diamond specialists and specially noted for the quality of our "Fine Blue White Gems."

Why not secure a diamond now? You can pay for it a little at a time. We will hold it for you. "Just like putting money in the bank. The pride of possession is intensified when you know you can readily turn your diamond into cash."



Fair House  
Fair Prices

895 Market Street  
San Francisco